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جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية « الراي »

"continues to cool"

March 24 (AFP). — Secret Britain and Iceland to end their fishing rights have made subs, the Danish radio reported ere due to continue tomorrow and the countries belonging to ing part, the radio declared. been hardly any incidents be- and Icelandic vessels since the bruary, the radio noted.

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AMMAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1976 — RABE AWAL 24, 1396 A.H.

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Rouhi Al Khatib: U.N. debate is f hypocritical American policies

Khouri Jordan Times

occupied Arab rouhi Al Kha- ly criticised is in relation ecurity Coun- raelli occupa- lusalem and has called ty Council to inian people's in their own

Council, as the second high- est international authority, is supposed to watch over the security of nations and stand up for the high principles for which it was established. But unfortunately it has proven itself to be not much more than a weak body in the hands of the United States, which is frustrating the efforts and the expected effective stand of this respected authority."

Mayor Al Khatib suggested the present Council debate is "another test of the goodwill



Rouhi Al Khatib

of the Security Council and of the United States." Referring to the speech Tuesday night by the American U.N. representative Mr. William Scranton, he said: "As a Palestinian and a citizen of Jerusalem, I cannot honest- ly appreciate the nice words spoken at the Council and on the same day hear on the radio that the American Sena- te has passed a bill that of- fers over two billion dollars of financial aid to Israel. I cannot listen to nice words and dis- regard the tremendous finan- cial support that the United

States gives Israel." He continued: "The chan- ges in the status of the West Bank and Jerusalem and the Israeli colonisation that has been and is still going on is the fruit of continuous American financial aid. All the aggres- sion that is directed against the unarmed people of the occupied Arab lands is backed by a regular flow of American military and economic aid to Israel. I do not accept this hy- pocrisy. I cannot understand how the Arabs swallow such hypocrisy.

"On the one hand, the Ame- ricans say in the Security Council that they do not agree to the changes in the status of the West Bank that have been made by the Israelis, and they say they do not accept changes that contradict inter- national conventions, but at the same time the Americans themselves are supporting this aggressions with arms and money, and they give the Is- raelis more than two billion dollars in a manner that sug- gests they're telling the Israe- lis: go on and continue with what you're doing."

Mayor Al Khatib aired the hope that there may be a real change soon in American poli- cy in the Middle East, that "we might see some applica- tion here of the traditional American principles of liberty, democracy and humanitarian- ism. They claim to be the hol- ders of the flame of liberty, but they are providing Israel with the means to trespass on the fundamental liberties of the Palestinian people," he said.

Ali Afana finally laid to rest amid West Bank tension

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Mar. 24 (AFP). — Ali Hussein Afana, an 11-year-old Arab boy shot and killed by an Israeli soldier on the Israeli-occupied West Bank last week, was finally buried at the dead of night to head off renewed demonstrations in an already-tense region.

Most of the villagers of Abu Dis, the child's home, attended the ceremony at 2:30 a.m. this morning and children came later today to lay flowers on his grave. Israeli military forces ringed the village near Jerusa- lem and sealed off roads to pre- vent other West Bank residents from attending the funeral, which had been postponed several times.

The dead boy's parents said before the village was sealed to reporters that they had been told by the military governor to restrict the number of mourners at the funeral.

His mother told reporters: "My son fell for the sake of Al Aqsa."

As tension remained high throughout the West Bank, Arab high school students hur- led stones at Israeli occupation forces in the town of Hebron today but the town elders help- ed cool things.

Municipal elections will be held on the West Bank on April 12 as originally scheduled, the military government announced today.

Meanwhile, there is intense activity among Arabs in Israel in favour of a general strike cal- led for March 30 by leftists, communists and nationalists. March 30 has been declared the

(Continued on page 6)

Hopes fade for early ceasefire in Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 24, (AFP). — There will be no ceasefire in embattled Lebanon, left-wing leader Kamal Jumblatt declared here tonight.

Mr. Jumblatt was speaking to newsmen after a meeting of re- presentatives of progressive parties at Aley in the Lebanese mountains.

"We cannot give our agree-

ment for a ceasefire as long as our brothers of the PPS his own Progressive Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the Christian nationalists and the Druzes are still encircled in some villages exposed to Phalangist terror- ism," he said.

A large concentration of for- ces, including armoured vehi- cles was in the Metn Lebanese mountains) under the command of Colonel Antoine Barakat, an officer loyal to head of state Suleiman Franjeh, Mr. Jumblatt declared. Several villages had been bombed, the left-wing leader added.

He called for Mr. Franjeh's immediate resignation and said he opposed a constitutional am- endment permitting the election of a new head of state six mon- ths before the expiry of Mr. Franjeh's mandate. This was a device "to save the face of a person who was not willing to save the face of Lebanon," he declared.

Meanwhile, a meeting of the Lebanese national assembly scheduled for Thursday has been postponed until Saturday because the assembly building

is close to the present fighting between left-wing forces and conservatives, the assembly an- nounced tonight.

A planned government meet- ing for today — a regular cabi- net session — was called off owing to the lack of agreement on a ceasefire.

Nevertheless Beirut Radio, under the control of Lebanon's self-proclaimed provisional mi- litary government led by Gene- ral Aziz Ahdab, said the left would respond positively to a ceasefire.

It would also delegate a re- presentative to sit on the com- mittee that would enforce it, the radio reported.

One Lebanese student was killed and four wounded when the American University here was hit by shell-fire late today, Beirut Radio reported.

The University is close to the U.S. Embassy, in the west of the capital.

Reports from outside the city said a major battle was raging, meanwhile, in the eastern moun- tains.

Under the command of the (Continued on page 6)

Foreign newsmen protest forcible Israeli censorship

JERUSALEM, March 24, (R). — The Foreign Press Association in Israel today protested to Defence Mi- nister Shimon Peres about the manhandling by Israeli soldiers of a cameraman employed by the Visnews film agency.

The protest said that while photographing the funeral procession of Ali Hussein Afana, an 11-year-old Arab boy shot dead by an Israeli soldier last week, cameraman Mark Benjamin was accosted by uniform- ed soldiers who tried to stop him from filming.

"His soundman was slap- ped in the face and their film was then forcibly ta- ken away. Mr. Benjamin was detained in a locked room until the procession had left the area," the pro- test said.

It said this was a blatant infringement of the right of foreign news media to re- port events in Israel with- out fear of intimidation.

Following complaints by cabinet ministers about te- levision coverage of recent demonstrations in the Is- raeli-occupied West Bank, the Defence Minister gave local army commanders the right to bar newsmen from sensitive areas.

U.N. Security Council speech draws Israeli ire

New York, day criticising Israeli settle- ments in occupied Arab territo- ries as an obstacle to peace ne- gotiations.

Israeli Ambassador to the United States Mr. Simcha Di-

mitz Wednesday complained to the U.S. State Department about the criticisms of Israel in the Scranton speech. An Israeli spokesman at the United Na- tions said Mr. Dimitz expressed his government's dissatisfaction with the form and substan- ce of Mr. Scranton's remarks.

Israeli diplomats had remain- ed silent after Ambassador Scranton, in his first substanti- ve address here, also said that unilateral Israeli actions could not predetermine the future status of Jerusalem.

But he indicated to reporters he would veto a strongly word- ed condemnation of Israel if one were presented to the Coun- cil.

The U.S. Ambassador was said to have told some ques- tioners that his remarks were drafted by the State Depart- ment and that he followed his text.

Arab delegates said the U.S. had proposed modifications which might enable Mr. Scranton to abstain on an eventual resolution, which they regard- ed as a more favourable Ame- rican attitude.

Egyptian Representative Ah- med Abdul Meguid called the Scranton address a "very im- portant and positive speech."

Ambassador Abdul Hamid Sharaf of Jordan told reporters it was a "restatement of stand- ing U.S. policy, but presented in a positive spirit."

He added: "we welcome any emphasis and reaffirmation by

the U.S. of its policy which is opposed to the establishment of settlements in occupied terri- tory."

A representative of the Pales- tine Liberation Organisation, which is taking part in the Coun- cil debate, called the Scranton speech a "statement of fact."

(Continued on page 6)

Argentine army takes over in bloodless coup

BUENOS AIRES, March 24, (Agencies). — The world's first woman president, Maria Estela Peron, was overthrown today in a swift and bloodless military co-up.

The military operation, which put an end to 45-year-old Presi- dent Peron's 21 months in po- wer, took less than three hours and apparently met with no re- sistance.

President Peron was put un-

der house arrest, reportedly in Neuquen Province near the Ch- ilean border 1,300kms south of Buenos Aires, and later in the day the commanders of the ar- my, navy and air force were sworn in as the country's new rulers.

They are army commander General Jorge Videla, Navy Com- mander Admiral Emilio Mas- sera and Air Force Commander General Orlando Agosti.

One of their first acts was to dissolve the national and tra- ades unions to halt their activi- ties.

But the pro-Peronist General Confederation of Labour, acco- unting for two and a half milli- on workers, reacted by calling for an indefinite strike, prom- pting the new junta to order the arrest of Labour Minister Miguel Unamuno and three

(Continued on page 6)

RUTH. — Jordan's U.N. Ambassador Sharif Ab- tells the Security Council about the oppressive terize the Israeli occupation of the West Bank. Israel's Chaim Herzog (top right) looks on.



THREE AT THE TOP. — The commanders of Argentina's air force, navy, and army — Gen. Agosti (left), Adm. Massera, and Gen. Videla — were named Tuesday as the members of the three-man junta now ruling Argentina. (AP wirephoto).

Israeli aid request angers Bonn

TEL AVIV, March 23 (AFP). — West German Finance Minister Hans Apel warned here tonight that Israeli officials have submitted requests for financial aid that it will be "absolutely impos- sible" for his government to give.

He said West Germany could not go beyond the 140 million marks (54 million dollars) it allocates to Israel every year.

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High nobility

The speech by U.S. representative William Scranton in the Security Council Tuesday night is tremendously important in terms of its potential significance and meaning as regards American policy in Palestine. It is too early to tell whether Mr. Scranton's almost ringing declaration of American opposition to Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories is a further example of the American "reassessment" of its Middle East policy. Coupled with the proposed American sale of the six transport planes to Egypt and President Ford's move to cut U.S. financial aid to Israel in fiscal 1976-77, the Scranton speech appears on the surface to be another example of an American policy that is becoming increasingly critical of Israeli intransigence, while simultaneously moving to consolidate relations with two major camps in the Arab World — Egypt and the oil-producing states of the Gulf.

But the key factor to keep in mind is that Mr. Scranton's speech was just that — a speech. The blunt reality of American policies in Palestine is a massive and continuing government, military and economic aid effort, with significant tax and citizenship laws in the United States that grease the way for an equally awesome aid effort for Israel by private American citizens.

If the United States "sees the presence of Israeli settlements as an obstacle to the success of the negotiations for a just and final peace between Israel and its neighbours," as Mr. Scranton said, the United States can give a boost of incalculable importance to these negotiations by making it clear to the world that American policy is aimed at making sure that the "negotiations" are carried out by all parties to the Palestine dispute, and that the negotiations have a chance to succeed. This means that the Palestine Liberation Organisation must be affirmed to be, with Israel, one of the two key negotiating parties, and that negotiations must *a priori* be predicated on the principle of an Israeli recognition of full Palestinian national rights in Palestine.

Mr. Scranton and Henry Kissinger know this very well. What the United States must do now is give further signals that it is pushing for negotiations that have a chance to succeed, that will have the substantive and procedural elements to make for true justice and peace in Palestine, statehood and security for all people — this means first and foremost the Palestinians and the Jews — and an end to the crumbling arrangement whereby a colonial outpost state representing alien interests has thrown a region of the world into turmoil, and has simultaneously arrested, endangered and hampered the organic, nationalistic aspirations and fruition of the entire Arab Middle East.

The Scranton speech is a speech of good spirit, noble intentions and legalistic propriety. It is welcomed, and applauded. One now hopes that the words of Mr. Scranton will be followed up with complementary deeds.

No thanks, Maggie

One has the right to demand of public figures that they take clear and specific stands on issues of public concern. In the Middle East, one has the added right to get clear expositions of position and intent from leading political figures of other countries, particularly from those of major Western powers whose policies can and do have a strong, direct effect on events in the Middle East. Into this reasonable structure of accepted public responsibility and accountability steps the fresh but hazy figure of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.

We have already expressed in this space our disgust with Mrs. Thatcher's ill-defined, unfounded and irresponsible statement, made upon her arrival in Tel Aviv last week, that one does not make policy with terrorism, implying simply that the Palestinian people are mere terrorists. Now she has returned to England after her four-day visit to Israel and has issued some more statements in the same vein.

Pressed by newsmen about whether Israel should withdraw from occupied Arab lands, she apparently picked up some good evasion techniques from her Israeli hosts and answered that Israel might withdraw from most of the Arab lands and that she understood more clearly the strategic significance of the occupied Golan Heights for Israel. She didn't answer the questions, she didn't make a clear statement of her stand on the issue of Israeli occupation and she skirted back into the comfort of her home ground after making a whole series of flabbergasting statements on the Zionist-Palestinian confrontation.

The demonstration of duplicity and deception would not normally be of any great importance. But what if the Conservative Party ascends to power in Britain, and Mrs. Thatcher becomes... the thought is suddenly worrying... the new prime minister? Will she then still insist on flying out to the Middle East and adding fresh confusion to an already complicated scene?

We suggest to Mrs. Thatcher and all other professional politicians that the privilege of public office carries with it deep responsibilities. One of these is the obligation to be truthful and tactful, whatever the message one has to offer. Mrs. Thatcher is trained in the traditions of Western electoral politics, where she sometimes has to say one thing to some people and another thing to other people. This is, apparently, the same technique that has been responsible for the successes of Jimmy Carter in the United States.

If Mrs. Thatcher thinks she is being cute by playing the role of the Jimmy Carter of the Middle East, one suggests to her that she undertake a probing re-evaluation of the role of British Conservative Party leaders in the Middle East, and either play that role honestly or just play her games with her own constituents at home.



Princess Sarvath is shown attending the Rosary Nuns School celebrations on Mother's Day. On her right is Bishop Neameh Sam'an of the Latin Church in Amman. (JNA photo).

Arab petrochemicals association recommended

ABU DHABI, March 24 (R). — The conference also recommended that Arab countries make the best of their resources of natural gas, crude oil and its by-products.

The conference recommended the establishment of an Arab association of petrochemical industries.

A statement issued yesterday night by the closing session of the week-long conference urged specialised Arab institutions to study the possibility of joint Arab petrochemical industries. It also urged the concerned authorities to give due attention to the training of Arabs to qualify them for assuming responsibilities in oil refining, petrochemicals and fertilizers industries.

Free Zone board to meet soon

AMMAN. — The board of administration of the Jordanian-Syrian Free Zone Company will hold, in the next two days, a meeting to review various subjects relevant to the establishment of that zone and to adopt necessary measures to ensure its smooth implementation.

Several technical committees had earlier visited the free zone area to have a first hand look and report on its possibilities.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Under the heading "The Halstein Doctrine Falls", Al Rai Wednesday said the debate in the United Nations Security Council now is very similar to the Council's debate on the 27th of last January. The difference is that Israel has abandoned the "Halstein Doctrine" which it used to follow in boycotting any meeting or debate attended by the (PLO). It adds: "The non-aligned, Arab-Asian-African trend at the Security Council is to word a draft resolution that goes beyond the usual condemnation, and wishes for an urgent solution of the crisis, by granting the Palestinian people official, international recognition and legal representation".

These nations, the paper continued, deem such a recognition to be the only practical key to start the Geneva conference, without rotating around the numerous complications created by Israel over Palestinian participation in the conference.

Al Rai wonders if the latest Tel Aviv agreement to sit with the PLO was a change of attitude, or whether it was the result of a shift in the U.S. attitude. At any rate, it says, one should wait and see what form the

non-aligned draft resolution is going to take, before any conjecture over the possible use of the American veto.

Al Dustour reminds one that, in response to the call of Islamic countries, the Arab League and popular Arab organisations March 30 has been declared "The Day of Jerusalem and the Land" in all Arab Islamic countries, as a symbol of solidarity with the freedom fighters in the occupied territories.

In this connection, the paper suggests there should be large-scale coordination among all organisations and associations, so that the Day would bear the twin meaning: Liberation of Jerusalem and purification of the land from the aggressor.

"The 30th of March will not be the last fighting march, but a turning-point for deepening, and escalating resistance against the enemy". The paper goes on: "Masses are no more satisfied with speeches, good wishes and abstract emotions; for words are worthless in the face of bullets... The people want the 30th of March to be a starting-point to which the Islamic and Arab countries would rally and offer real help to the West Bank fighters".

Airport expansion to cost JD38m

AMMAN. — Studies to enlarge the present Amman Airport have been completed by the Department of Civil Aviation.

These studies include the extension of the runway by an additional 1070 metres to enable the landing of Jumbo jets, the widening of the secondary runway from 15 to 22 metres, besides improving and enlarging the arrival and departure lounges.

These improvements costing JD 3,800,000, are necessary to enable the airport to cope with the expected increase in volume of passengers during the coming five years.

Germany to train Jordanian athletes

AMMAN. — Memoranda on cooperation in the field of Sports were exchanged Wednesday morning between West Germany and Jordan at the Al Hussein Youth City.

West Germany, according to these memoranda, will provide Jordan with Sports training; staff assigned to the Youth Welfare Organisation for a one year period.

The memoranda were signed by the Director General of the Youth Welfare Organisation representing Jordan, and the West German Ambassador to the Jordan on behalf of West Germany.



GOOD SPORTS. — Jordan and West Germany sign the sport training agreement.



WELCOME. — Prince Hassan meets the mayor of Tahrir at the Court on Tuesday.

Jordan's industrial boom continues

AMMAN. — The establishment of 23 new industries has been approved by the Five-Year Plan Committee at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in its Wednesday meeting, headed by Dr. Rajai Aluasher the Minister of Industry and Commerce.

These industries will be set up throughout the Kingdom. Their estimated capital will reach JD1,500,000 and will create 600 new jobs.

Production will include generators, washing machines, electrical wires, machinery, wear and steel pipes.

AMMAN. — The Amman Chamber of Industry Wednesday requested all local engineering industries to join the Federation which was established in Baghdad.

This Federation aims to develop and consolidate technical between its members, to market their products, to obtain the necessary materials and components, besides organising technical training to national standards.

Alia spreads wings further

AMMAN. — The R nian Airlines (Alia) will start regular flights to Col Kuala Lumpur in addition to two air agreements by Jordan, the Malaysia in April 1975 second with Sri Lanka.

AMMAN. — The Minister of Supply Mr Salah Jum'a received Tuesday the South Korean Ambassador to Jordan with whom he discussed the possibility for South Korea to supply Jordan with rice, sugar and other food stuffs.

AMMAN. — The Ministry of Finance received Tuesday a memorandum from the Arab League Secretariat postponing the meeting of the Arab Customs Directors, previously scheduled for March 27 in Cairo.

AMMAN. The Ec uncellor at the Jordanian Embassy in Bucharest A awi left here for Romania Tuesday after a two-day visit during which he discussed with several private sector officials the possibility of increasing commercial relations between Romania and Jordan.

AMMAN. The Upper House of the Jordanian Parliament Bahjat Talhouni received Tuesday the British Ambassador to Jordan.

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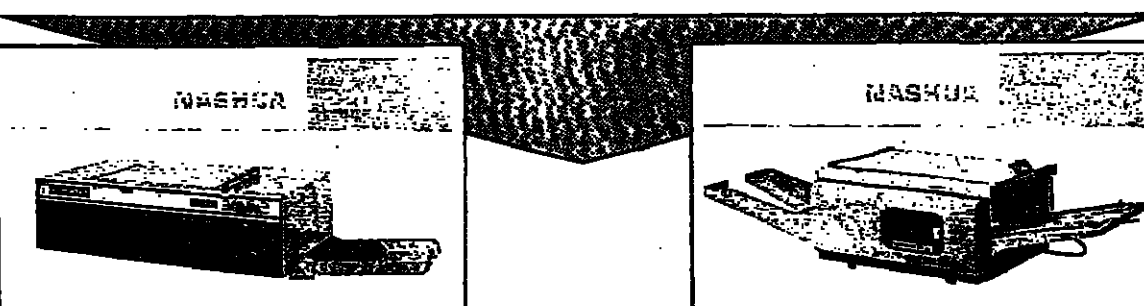
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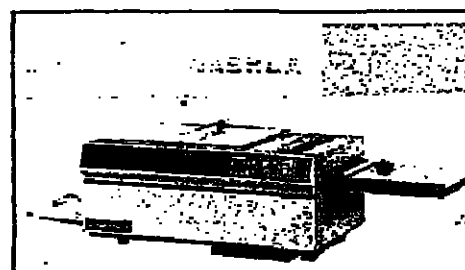
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Boycott Office: 172 firms blacklisted dealing with Israel

RIA, EGYPT, Mar. 24 (R). Arab officials met to discuss tightening economic boycott against Israel and consider applying it to foreign firms.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Mahgoub spoke of the effectiveness of the boycott against Israel after ceasing the Jewish state.

Mr. Mahgoub said despite U.S. laws to counter the Arab boycott and statements by a number of British officials against it, 172 firms, including British and American, had stopped activities in Israel and were lifted from the Arab blacklist during the second half of last year.

The Commissioner General said the Arab boycott is a legitimate strategic weapon against "an aggressor (Israel) which occupies Arab lands."

He urged Arab states to plan joint action "to foil Zionist attempts to lift the economic ban against Israel."

The Boycott Office's session is expected to last about 14 days.

March 24, (R). Asked Greece in a memorandum to clarify future relations, informed so.

er of 1974 Greece that it was pulling out its integrated and structure.

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Greece to contain assumption-NATO states uring negotia-

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set a target cattle. It will broad-front advance into Germ-out 50 miles the capital.

the capital.



DINNER AT 10 DOWNING. — Retiring Prime Minister Harold Wilson greets Britain's Queen Elizabeth as she arrives for a farewell dinner. 21 years ago, the Queen came for the same purpose, but for Sir Winston Churchill. (AP wirephoto).

Montgomery, Britain's controversial hero of World War II is no longer with us

LONDON, March 24, (R). — Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, who died today at his English country home, was Britain's national military hero of World War Two and the country's most successful soldier since the Duke of Wellington.

However, criticism by several distinguished military commentators in recent years has dented the image of the military genius.

Montgomery, the son of a Bishop, made his reputation with his brilliant, crushing defeat of the vaunted German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel at El Alamein, north Africa, in 1942—the battle from which he later took his title.

As commander of the British and Canadian armies in Europe after the Normandy landings he eventually accepted the surrender of Germany's northern armies at Luneberg Heath (Stubbornly keeping the document for himself).

'Monty' had the respect of his superior, Supreme Allied Commander Dwight Eisenhower, who described him as a master of the set-piece battle. 'The' even painted Montgomery's portrait.

But Montgomery's relations with Eisenhower and other American generals such as Omar Bradley and George Patton were far from smooth. The peppery, outspoken Britisher once wrote that General Eisenhower had "the very vaguest concept of war."

In particular Montgomery's insistence in 1944 that he could end the war with a "single thrust" into the Ruhr brought him into conflict with American and British strategists, including Eisenhower, who according to war documenter Cornelius Ryan exploded: "There isn't a single soul who believes this can be done except Montgomery."

Nevertheless, Montgomery partly got his way. His brainchild, Operation Market Garden, a massive airborne attack, helped sweep the Nazis from Holland but it also included the disastrous allied losses at Arnhem.

Montgomery always thought the war could have finished much earlier if Eisenhower had accepted his advice in August 1944, instead of opting for a battle. It will broad-front advance into Germany.

Bernard Law Montgomery



Field Marshal Montgomery.

gave Britain a hero at a time when she desperately needed one. His schoolboy slang and "hit them for six" cricketer analogies caught the imagination of the blitzed wartime British, and "Monty" stood second only to Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the popular imagination.

Montgomery was a striking figure, far removed from the picture of the regimental officer. He wore gauche woolly pullovers and a tank soldier's beret with not one but two badges.

To the battle fields in Italy and north Europe he brought a common touch and a closeness his soldiers loved. His beloved eighth army, the 'Desert Rats', revered him.

He was a disciplinarian who went on fitness runs with his officers to make sure none of them cheated by taking a shortcut. He never smoked, was in bed by 2130 each night with his bedside reading, the Bible and Pilgrim's Progress; and up at 0630.

According to Field Marshal Viscount Slim, Montgomery was "the most continuously successful general we have had since Wellington"—a view widely shared by Britons.

He had reputation for meticulous preparation, caution and concern to avoid casualties which stemmed from the horrors he had seen in World War One.

But a respected American historian, Martin Blumenson, said Monty was "The most over-rated general of World War Two," and Lord Chalfont, who has written a biography of Montgomery, to be published next month, has said the Field Marshal was "vain, unimaginative and brutal," and that the battle of El-Alamein should have finished quicker and with fewer casualties.

Lord Montgomery, who sh-

rugged off all criticism, retired from the army in 1958 and went to live at a converted mill in Alton, Hampshire.

He was bedridden in his final years but remained a soldier to the last. Each day a medical orderly would cycle 12 miles from the big army camp at Aldershot to the Field Marshal's home to tend him. However weak, Montgomery usually tried to return the orderly's smart salute.

U.S. Congressman accuses World Bank of shoring up Chilean dictatorship

WASHINGTON, March 24, (AFP). — A leading U.S. Democrat Congressman, Henry Reuss, has charged that the World Bank gave in to "political pressure" when it granted the Pinochet regime in Chile a 33 million dollar loan recently.

In a letter to World Bank President Robert McNamara yesterday, Mr. Reuss, the powerful Chairman of the House Banking Committee, recalled that the Bank refused to grant the government of the late Chilean President Salvador Allende a loan on the grounds that the Chilean economy was in a disastrous state at the time.

However Mr. Reuss said the economic crisis gripping Chile since the military junta took over was still more serious.

Under Dr. Allende, he added, the Chilean rate of inflation came to 35 per cent in 1970, 22 per cent in 1971 and 163 per cent in 1972; but with General Pinochet at the helm, the rate was at present 340 per cent and unemployment had risen from 4.4 per cent in the days of Dr. Allende to 16.6 per cent today.

Asking Mr. McNamara to explain the Chilean loan before

Ronald Reagan : standard bearer of the conservatives in America

[Editors note: This is the second in a series of profiles on U.S. presidential candidates that we will be running during the coming few weeks.]

Ever since former California Governor Ronald Reagan became actively interested in politics in the 1960's, his goal has been to present a conservative alternative to the Republican Party's moderates and liberals.

The basic article of Mr. Reagan's conservative faith is that the federal government has become too pervasive in American life.

Whoever is elected President in 1976, Mr. Reagan feels, "should give serious consideration to decentralizing the federal government, returning power to the states and cities and reducing the cost of government."

He contends: "The danger to the free-enterprise system in this country is the greatest in our history. We need a lot more basic education about the role of business in our economy."

He also believes that "the public is fed up with taxes and government spending."

"There is no such thing as a business tax — business just collects it for the government," he says. "The tax really comes from consumers and working people."

Ronald Reagan, who calls himself a "citizen-politician," had never run for public office before the California gubernatorial election of 1966, which he won by a million-vote majority. He was re-elected in 1970.

During his eight years in office, he attempted to put his conservative views into practice.



Ronald Reagan.

ce. He overhauled the welfare and medical-aid-to-the-poor programmes cutting expenditures by millions of dollars. At the end of his second term, there were 400,000 fewer Californians on welfare, despite a big gain in the state's population.

In his first year, he raised taxes by \$1,000 million to cover an inherited budget deficit. Later, tax cuts provided more than \$5,000 million in property and general tax relief.

State spending increased from \$4,600 million to \$10,200 million. Despite that, the number of state employees remained the same — about 100,000 — when he took office.

The Governor vetoed hundreds of spending and social programmes voted by the state legislature. He left a budget surplus — about 400 million — for his successor, a first in 20 years.

After retiring from the governorship in January 1974, Mr. Reagan established a business office in Los Angeles as a base for his activities. Mainly he has been active in spreading his brand of Republican philosophy.

In his speeches across the country, he has cited "government-engineered expansion and pre-emption of the nation's money as the main cause of the economic mess."

His answer to inflation: A balanced budget. Fighting recession instead of inflation will lead "right back into the inflationary spiral, and eventual destruction of our system," he contends.

To solve the energy crisis, he favours relaxing government controls on "natural gas, nuclear plants, oil shale and offshore drilling." This, he feels, will enable the United States "to surpass the Middle East as the world's chief exporter of energy."

Mr. Reagan blames "government regulations and red tape" for perpetuating "higher costs." stifling competition they were designed to encourage.

"It is time to start eliminating agencies that hurt the consumer and the businesses they regulate," he declares.

To combat crime, the former governor argues: "The greatest single need is a change in attitude from the permissiveness of the 1960's to a realistic approach in the 1970's."

Neither a guaranteed annual income for welfare recipients nor the working poor nor com-

prehensive national health insurance is needed or desirable, Mr. Reagan, claims.

In foreign affairs, he has criticised the Ford Administration, taking a negative line on détente. He holds that communist states should not get what they want — recognition, trade, technical help — "without making modifications in their domestic and foreign policies."

On arms limitation, Mr. Reagan argues: "The SALT II agreement guarantees the Soviets a clear missile superiority, sufficient to make a first strike on the U.S. with little fear of reprisal."

Ronald Reagan was born in the small town of Tampico, Illinois, February 6, 1911, the son of John Edward and Nellie Wilson Reagan. His father was a shoe salesman.

He got most of his early schooling in Dixon, Illinois. He was graduated from Eureka College near Peoria, Illinois, in 1932 with a bachelor of arts degree in economics and sociology.

His first job was as a sports announcer for a radio station in Des Moines, Iowa. While covering the spring training camp of a professional baseball team in 1937, he was given a screen test and hired as an actor in Hollywood, California.

By 1942 he was an established movie star. In April of that year he was called to active duty in the U.S. Army. Disqualified for combat duty during World War II because of poor eyesight, he spent most of the war years narrating military training films.

He was discharged in August 1945 and returned to Hollywood. In 1947 he was elected president of the Screen Actors Guild, serving until 1952.

About 1952, Mr. Reagan's film career began to fade. He rejected roles in a number of movies he found wanting and his appearances became fewer.

Two years later he switched to television, serving as host and occasional performer on a weekly drama show. His contract with the sponsor, General Electric Company, called for him to tour the firm's plants and meet employees.

Later, he served for a time as host and part-time performer on a weekly television western show.

When Mr. Reagan actively entered politics in the early 1960's he changed his party affiliation from Democrat to Republican and began supporting conservative candidates and causes.

In 1964 he served as co-chairman of a California group seeking the election of Republican Senator Barry M. Goldwater as President.

As his political activities quickened, Mr. Reagan attracted the attention of businessmen and Republican Party leaders who saw a potential candidate for public office.

In 1966 he entered the Republican Party primary election for governor and defeated four other candidates for the nomination by a plurality of nearly 742,000 votes. Later that year he defeated the incumbent Democratic governor.

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Britain, Italy, France were bound to suffer trade setback

BERLIN, Mar. 24, (AFP). — In suspending its participation in the European joint float (the "snake") on March 15, Britain, and to a lesser extent Italy and France, would have suffered trade setbacks on the world market even if their exchange rates had remained stable, the West Berlin Institute of Economic Research (DIW) said today.

It said the turbulence on the foreign exchanges in recent weeks was due to exaggerated pessimism about the balance of payments prospects of the countries hardest hit by the monetary unrest, rather than an actual worsening of their trade positions.

The authoritative institute in its latest weekly report expressed the view that Britain, Italy and France—whose currencies suffered a sharp depreciation through the recent wave of speculation—were vulnerable because of high inflation rates. This reduced their competitive position on the world markets.

The DIW said it could now be considered as "proven" that the devaluation of depreciation of a currency offered no lasting advantage in terms of protecting a country's foreign trade position.

The country's competitiveness would certainly be improved, but only in the very short term. For this advantage would boost already high inflation rates, the institute said.

The authors of the report said the latest developments on the foreign exchanges had "given the lie" to the decisions on central bank support in the event of sudden pressure against the currency of a partner country made last January by the Jamaica meeting of the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The report said the most effective means of beating speculation was to set currencies free to float for a short period of time. The DIW said France had acted in line with this principle.

In another chapter of its weekly report, the DIW stressed that the United States had been remarkably successful in avoiding any crises affecting the U.S. dollar in the past year or two.

The United States, it said, had been more successful than anticipated in securing support for the dollar as an international currency independent of gold.

"In relations between central banks, the special drawing rights (SDR's) of the IMF retain their importance. But they have not weakened the dollar's role as an international currency," the report said.

U.S. official urges need for limited wage, price controls

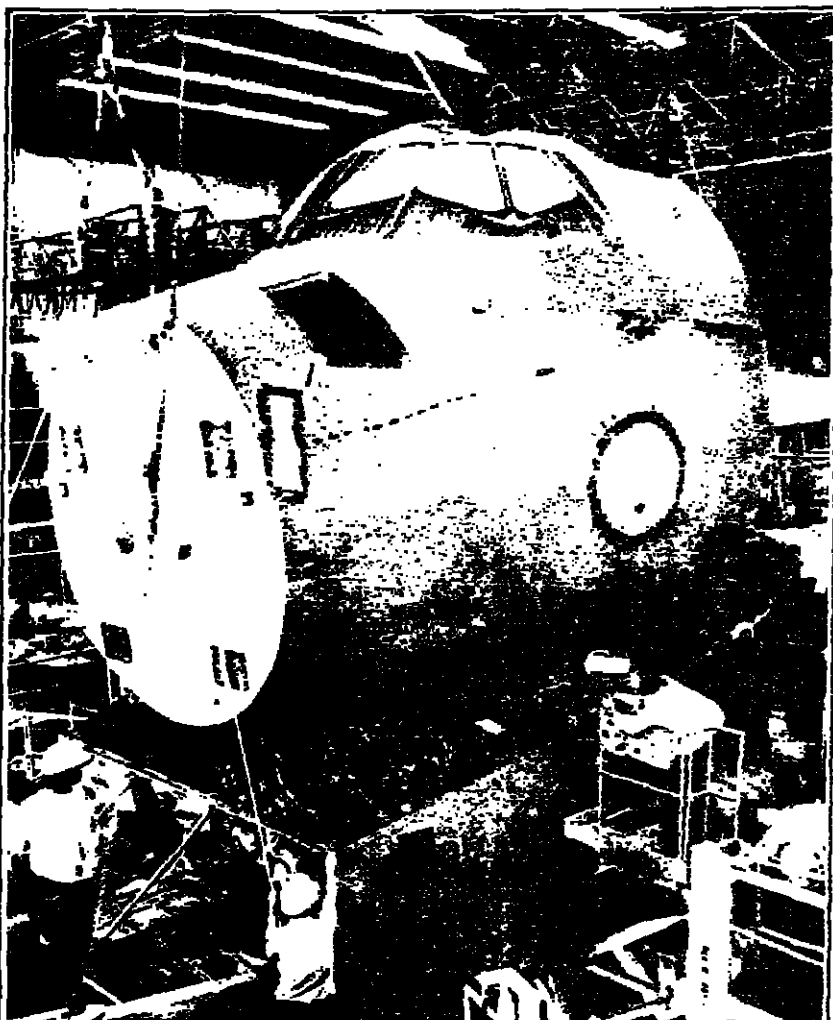
WASHINGTON, Mar. 23, AFP. — Arthur Burns, President of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, has urged the need for "limited" wage and price controls in the United States.

Mr. Burns told the Senate Budget Committee yesterday that he was not in favour of controls of the type applied from 1971 to 1974, but said, "We need to think through the appropriate role of a limited incomes policy in the present environment."

He said that "a policy that would permit modest delays of key wage and price increases," might help to improve price stability and "may be of significant benefit in reducing abuses of private economic power."

Mr. Burns said the recovery in the United States was continuing and expressed the view that the "fed" was pursuing a "reasonable" monetary policy.

But he also reiterated his warning a possible return of inflationary pressures in the country.



LIVING QUARTERS. — The crew compartment of America's Shuttle Orbiter, the first reusable manned spacecraft, is prepared for installation in the main fuselage at the Rockwell International plant in Palmdale, California. Rollout of the first completed orbiter is expected this fall.

U.S. proposes reduction in customs tariffs

GENEVA, March 24 (AFP). — The United States yesterday proposed a 60 per cent reduction in the whole range of customs tariffs operated by the countries taking part in the multilateral trade negotiations (MTN), reliable sources said here today.

It made the suggestion to the tariffs working group of MTN, formerly known as the Nixon round or the Tokyo round.

The sources said that the so-called "linear reductions" would apply only to tariffs exceeding 7 per cent. The rates would be scaled down for products paying duties of less than 7 per cent.

In an official statement to the press, the U.S. delegation stressed that its formula was more ambitious than the one pro-

posed as the Kennedy round. It had three aims: to cut duties in the tariff schedule, most of the customs tariffs in the industrial countries, to ensure fairer access to the markets of the developing countries and to provide a more secure and favourable market for the developing States' exports.

It seemed in the lobbies that the American proposal did not get a good reception because it was a long way from the "harmonization" recommended by the European Economic Community (EEC) and the other industrial countries.

U.S., Japan sign scandal cooperation de

WASHINGTON, Mar. 24, (AFP). — Japan and the United States yesterday signed an agreement here on procedures for "mutual assistance" with regard to "the sales activities in Japan of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates."

The text was signed by Yasuyoshi Shiono, Administrative Vice Minister of Justice in Japan and Richard Thornburgh, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the Criminal Affairs Division.

The agreement says that "all requests for assistance shall be communicated directly between the parties". It adds that "upon request the two parties shall use their best efforts to make available to each other relevant and material information... available to them concerning alleged illicit acts pertaining to the sales activities in Japan of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and its subsidiaries or affiliates."

The agreement notes that "such information shall be used exclusively for purposes of investigation conducted by agencies with law enforcement responsibilities and in ensuing legal proceedings, criminal, civil and administrative", and "all such information made available by the parties pursuant to these procedures... shall be kept confidential and shall not be disclosed to third parties or to government agencies having no law enforcement responsibilities".

"In the event of breach of confidentiality, the other party may discontinue cooperation under these procedures," the text specifies.

Furthermore, "the parties shall give advance notice prior to the institution of legal

proceedings, criminal, civil and administrative, in which information made available pursuant to these procedures is intended to be used".

The agreement says lastly that "all actions to be taken by a requested state will be performed subject to all limitations imposed by its domestic law. Execution of a request for assistance may be postponed or denied if execution would interfere with ongoing investigations or legal proceedings, criminal, civil and administrative, in the requested state".

Mr. Thornburgh indicated the signing ceremony the Japanese government already asked for some information from the State Department. He added that all the documents requested by either party, the United States or Japan, from the other one would be forwarded as soon as possible.

The Assistant Attorney-General also stated that Lockheed would be notified of the agreement on Wednesday.

Australia decides to reduce unemployment benefits

CANBERRA, March 24 (AFP). — With rising inflation and no fall in unemployment the new Australian Fraser government is tightening unemployment dole payments for the second time in its first 100 days.

New regulations widen the definition of "job suitability" so that the range of jobs to which unemployed persons may be referred can be extended.

During the recent elections the number of "dole bludgers" in Australia was a lively issue. The Fraser government has decided to reduce by one-third the 200,000 people now receiving unemployment benefits. No longer will Australia be a country where people are paid for not working, the Minister for Employment Anthony Street has announced.

Mr. Street agrees that under the new work test formula an unemployed architect may be obliged to take work as an unskilled labourer if the job is within his physical capacity.

People who voluntarily resign their jobs will have to wait six weeks in future before becoming entitled to a dole of \$38 and 75 cents weekly for a single person.

School leavers as from the end of the school year will be debarred from unemployment benefit during the summer holidays but will be eligible if they do not return to school or to university if they pass the works test.

Those suffering hardship will be entitled to make an appeal to a special tribunal.

Australia is paying \$480 mil-

lion a year in unemployment relief involving 30 per cent of those registered as unemployed.

The government has been attacked as introducing payments on a lottery basis the government denies this new measures are aimed at forcing people to work. The is to remove abuses.

The Australian regulations have been modelled on now operating in Canada. Australia's unemployment five per cent of the world's highest in the post-war period.

Oman awards \$2 contract to BA

LONDON, March 24, British Aircraft Corporation day announced it had won a £25 million contract from Oman to provide a radio communications system work in conjunction with aircraft and low-level defence systems already in use.

Airlines agree signed between Egypt, India

NEW DELHI, March 23, Egypt is to allow Air India to fly four Boeing 747 through Cairo, according to an official statement released today.

The statement said an agreement signed between India and Egypt here last week allows Air India the right to fly four Boeing 747 through Cairo, and to any other places in Africa that the two sides agree to later.

The agreement was signed during talks between the Indian delegation, led by Air Marshal El-Shannawi, President of the Indian Aviation Authority and Joint Secretary in the Indian Ministry.

China to boost EEC presence

COPENHAGEN, March 24 (AFP). China will boost its presence in the European Community (EEC) and a trade delegation to sell for talks with the EEC in the near future, the Chinese Foreign Trade Minister wrote here today as saying.

In a report from the Danish news agency Ritz, the minister, Le C, as saying a trade delegation would soon join the ambassador China sent to Brussels last year.

Mr. Le was talking to the Danish External Economy Minister, Ivar Noergaard, in Paris, Ritz said, and showed an interest in the working of the Common Market.

Mr. Noergaard is due to leave Peking for Tokyo tomorrow.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Leading industrials followed through yesterday's gains on the stock exchange Wednesday helped by Wall Street's firmness and cheerful forecasts by "chartists." However best levels were sometimes not held.

Gilt-edged early 62.5 pence (five-eighths of a point) rises halved by the close.

Among the big names to move ahead were Imperial Chemical, Bats, Unilever, Beecham, and to a lesser extent, Hawker Siddeley, Guest Keen and Tubes investments (awaiting results later today).

Banks stayed firm, with Hongkong Shanghai recovering well, although Bank of New South Wales eased further. Insurances turned mixed after General Accident's results.

Electricals were wanted, and oils had British Petroleum and Shell striding ahead.

Gold stayed out of favour: Australians were also dull, but tins had Ayer Hitam in demand again.

Plantations were very steady, with Guthrie and Pataling gaining ground. The Japanese list was unchanged.

The Financial Times industrial shares index was up 7.0 at 406.1.



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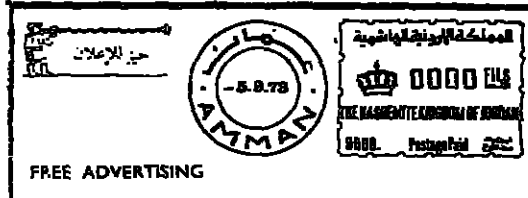
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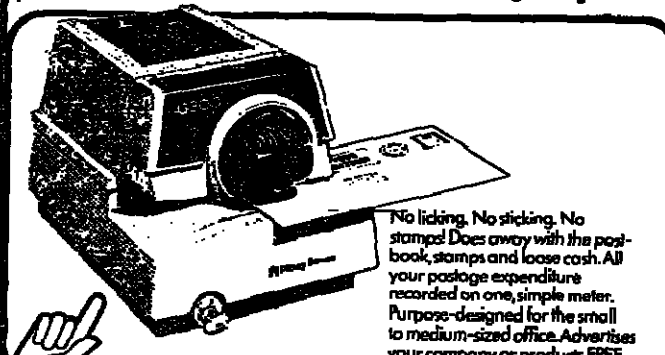
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Old clothes revived, but expensive

NEW YORK — The December 31, Mrs. man, on the prowl for special to wear Year's Eve party, what she wanted. ded Nile green geor dress, circa 1925, ght it at an exquiop called Lydia's hi on East 65th s Lydia Gorden American who also reer as a singer, but antique clo-



19 at Vestiti Antichi on East 65th Street.

thes. She collects the best, so her stock is what the French would call "choisi," what a vintage clothes aficionado would say was of museum quality, and therefore expensive. Mrs. Hoffman's dress cost \$650. However she ran no danger of seeing herself coming and going and, had she managed to locate anything new that was half as effective, she would have spent three or four times as much.

Old clothes used to be attic or thrift shop but they

have moved up the scale to prized antique class.

Somewhere along the line a discovery was made: yesterday's wearables were better. Their workmanship and materials put today's shoddy machine-made synthetic garments to shame, and when it comes to style, a pretty hand-me-down can make a '70s fashion look like a prison matron's uniform.

So connoisseurs of beautiful and different clothes now frequent shops like Lydia. Young French film star Isabel Adjani bought two '30s felt cloche hats there. Diana Ross, Cher, and Bette Midler have all been customers; one of King Faisal's daughters bought a 1910 white ottoman dress, while another purchased a lacy Edwardian blouse.

"I really have a reverence for the clothing," says Lydia, who calls soft old velvets and crepe de chine "the living fibers." Last year she sold her treasures in a corner of Henri Bendel but recently set up shop on her own.

Some pieces bear intriguing Paris labels: from Chanel's



1940 at Harriet Love's shop in Greenwich Village.

early days there is an ivory cape bordered with matching coq feathers. A black velvet wrap is marked Molyneux and a silk faille jacket with tassel trim is a 19th-century rarity from the great house of Worth.

Down on 13th Street in Greenwich Village is Harriet Love. Her place is noted for white turn-of-the-century blouses and skirts, often of fine batiste painstakingly embroidered. She also has an extensive store of hand-made pure silk lace-trimmed lingerie at from \$20 to \$65.

Young girls whose experience has been limited to wearing nylon jersey underclothes go wild over yesteryear's pure silks and like them as evening dresses, topped with old bed jackets. Harriet Love tells them "This kind of thing is wonderful to sleep in," but they will not always listen.

Japanese youth up on women's attire

OSAKA, (AFP). — After long hair: earrings, necklaces, bracelets and pendants for men.

These traditional artifacts of women attire are "in" among college and high school Japanese students bent on "liberating" men from the dull, conservative male fashion.

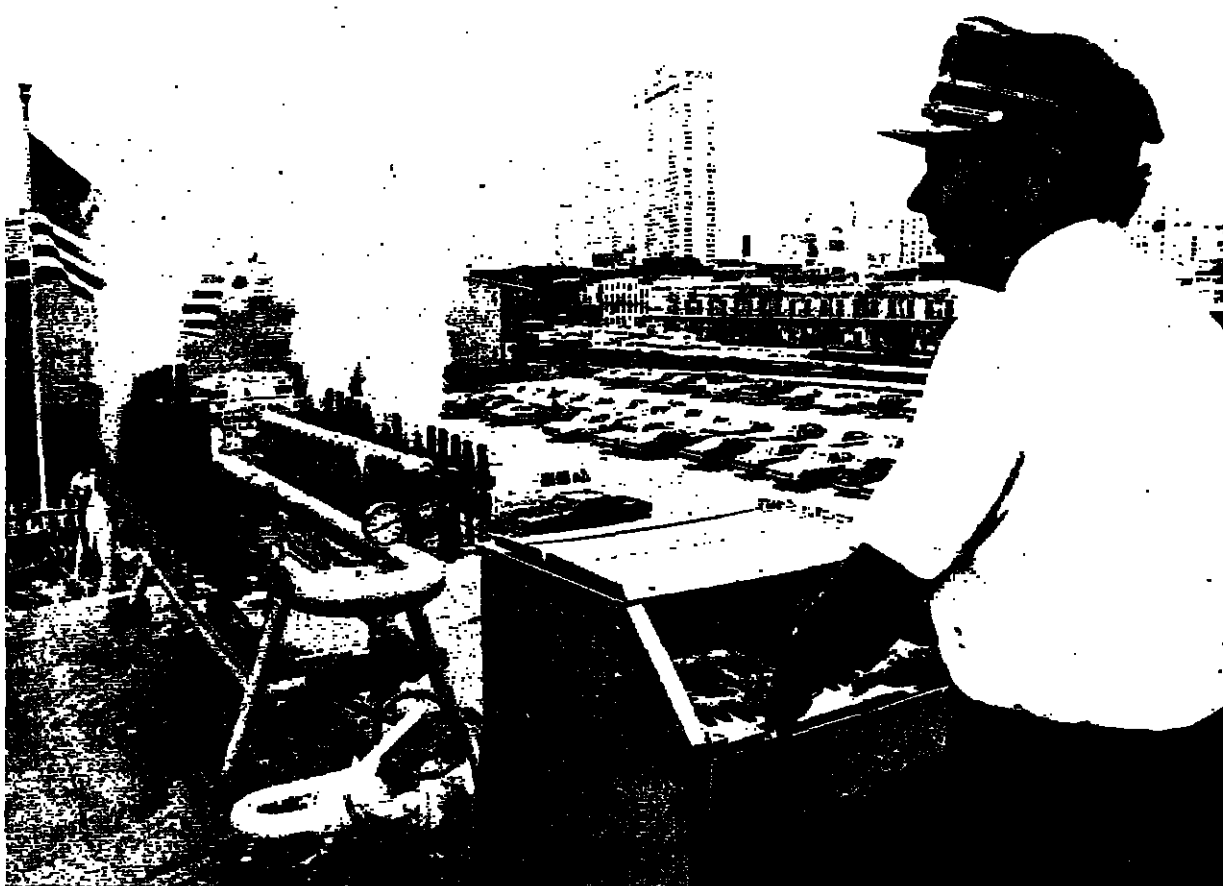
According to a spokesman for the Daimaru department store, the new fad is fast spreading among Osaka youths.

The most popular are rice-grain-size stone earrings, the kind worn in pierced ears. It costs about ten thousand yens (\$33 U.S.) only to buy a pair of them and have one's ears pierced.

Thirty to fifty long-haired youths each month buy earrings at the ladies' jewelry section of the department store, according to the spokesman. Necklaces, bracelets and pendants are also popular, he said.

The store is contemplating the promotion of a special line of earrings for men.

The pied piper



CALIOPE MUSIC. — Clarke Hawley of the steamboat "Natchez" plays a tune on the calliope, a near-extinct instrument reminiscent of the romantic past. Hawley plays the calliope on his boat, hoping to entice tourists into buying tickets for a steamboat ride on the Mississippi. (AP).

NEW ORLEANS (AP). — When the captain of the steamboat Natchez walks out on the roof over the Texas deck and blows a clinker on his calliope you can hear it for a mile.

Groans arise from artists sketching portraits of tourists seated in the shade of sidewalk umbrella stands around old Jackson Square, heart of the French Quarter.

Music lovers in apartments clutch their ears and some have tried to incite revolt.

"Aw, we got a few soreheads in the Quarter but not many," said Capt. Clarke Hawley cheerfully. "Somebody started circulating a petition against me

and the calliope but a couple of old ladies started a counter petition and got 10 times as many signatures."

The small controversy is the latest to evolve from the unceasing efforts here to snare the wary tourist.

Also known as a steam piano, the calliope shrieks out songs like steam whistles playing music. It is located on the sunbaked roof over the steamboat's top deck and consists of 32 tuned steam whistles in a double row.

A small keyboard is built into what looks like a narrow desk, near the pilothouse. The captain is the only one around who can play it.

Capt. Hawley, 39, stands while he plays, gazing fondly down upon the tourists walking over the levee to the wharf to listen, gape and hopefully buy tickets for a steamboat ride on the Mississippi River.

"I'll give 'em 'Dixie,'" he said. "That always keeps everybody happy."

Plumes of steam jet above the whistles. The whoops and a week."

shrieks rattle windows in the French Quarter. Awesome echoes rebound among towering buildings in the nearby business district.

Even with an occasional sour note the roar of the calliope, an instrument now almost extinct, was nostalgic with happy vibrations of old circus tents and Huck Finn river romance.

"It really pulls them in," Hawley shouts above the music. "This is the Pied Piper of the Quarter."

He plays three times a day, about 10 minutes each time, half an hour before the handsome, 280-foot long Natchez revs up its 26-ton stern wheel and casts off from Toulouse Street wharf for a cruise.

French Quarter residents are growing enured to it.

"I'm a tolerant guy," shrugged Cy Davis, a sidewalk artist. "They need it to create the old atmosphere. But it sure gets boring, three times a day, six days a week."

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3 & 6:	8.30 Reportage
an	9.30 Feature film
oons	CHANNEL 6:
ous personalities	7.30 News in Hebrew
bic series	7.45 Varieties
is in Arabic	8.30 Clayhanger
1:	9.30 Feature film
nce and life	10.00 News in English
	10.15 Cont. of feature

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ES:	ARRIVALS:
ut	8.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
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se	8.40 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
o	9.50 Beirut
lkfurt, Copenha-	11.15 Kuwait (K.A.C.)
ait (K.A.C.)	16.15 Cairo
s	17.45 London
	17.45 Rome
Dhabi, Bangkok	18.30 Beirut (M.E.A.)

Radio

(ON 856 KHZ)	7.00 Breakfast show
	7.30 News Bulletin
	7.45 Morning melodies
	8.00 Sign off
	12.00 Pop session (part I)
	13.00 News Summary
	13.03 Pop session (Part II)
	14.00 News Bulletin
	14.10 Radio magazine
	14.30 Melody time
	15.00 Classical music
	15.30 Light Instrumentals
	16.00 Old Favourites
	16.30 Easy listening
	17.00 Studio one
	18.00 News Summary
	18.05 Listener's choice
	18.30 Science report
	18.45 Break for music
	19.00 News Bulletin
	19.10 News reports
	19.30 Sign off

Market Price

Apples (golden): 100-150	Marrow (small): 120-160
Apples (starken): 130-170	Marrow (large): 70-100
Apples (double red): 200-250	Onions: 80-120
Bell pepper: 350-450	Onions (dry): 130-170
Bananas: 150-190	Onions (green): 100-180
Cabbage: 30-40	Potatoes (Egypt): 80-110
Cauliflower (local): 50-80	Potatoes (local): 80-120
Cauliflower (large head): 140-200	Peas: 200-250
Cauliflower (small head): 80-120	Spinach: 40-60
Carrots (yellow): 50-70	String beans: 200-260
Carrots (black): 50-70	Tangerines: 70-100
Cucumbers (small): 180-220	Tomatoes: 80-120
Cucumbers (large): 100-140	
Eggplant: 100-140	
Grape fruit: 40-60	
Almond (dry): 120-160	
Almond (Syrian): 140-200	
Garlic (dry): 50-65	
Garlic (green): 50-65	
Garlic (green): 60-80	
Lettuce (large): 60-80	
Lettuce (small): 50-30	
Lemon: 70-100	
Horse beans: 80-120	
Hot pepper: 350-450	

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FEATURE FILM:
THE COURT MARTIAL OF BILLY MITCHELL
Starring: Charles Bickford, Gary Cooper, Elizabeth Montgomery, Jack Lord.
A U.S. general in the nineteen twenties opposes his government's policies towards the air force. He is court-martialed as a result of his active opposition.
CLAYHANGER
MARRIAGE
Hilda and George get married. Following their return from their honeymoon she discovers that he is already married and that he had married her bigamously.

Saudi-Bahraini leaders reach consensus

BAHRAIN, March 24, (R) — King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and the Emir of Bahrain discussed bilateral and regional, political and economic issues this morning and found their views identical, spokesmen for both said.

Bahrain Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed Ibn Mubarak said "the two sides' views on all issues were identical." His Saudi counterpart Prince Saud Al-Faisal confirmed this and said every topic of general interest to the two countries and the region was covered.

King Khalid, on the second day of his state visit to Bahrain held a final round of talk tonight. He leaves for Qatar tomorrow, next stop on his 10-day tour of the gulf which began in Kuwait last Sunday.

Prince Saud Al-Faisal said foreign ministers from all the gulf states, including Iran, were expected to meet shortly.

The Saudi foreign minister said the issue was discussed in New York last year by foreign ministers of all eight gulf states.

The foreign minister of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed, was asked to prepare for a further meeting and was in the process of doing this.

Foreign Ministers of Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates held their first meeting in July last year when they were all attending a conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers in Jeddah.

They were then presented with an Iranian proposal for a mutual security pact but the idea of a formal agreement did not appear to gain much support among Arab states.

But the gulf Arab states are keen to have an understanding with Iran which would safeguard the region against foreign interference, authoritative sources said here.

Thatcher ends Israel visit with traditional assurances

LONDON, March 24, (R). — British opposition Conservative Party leader Margaret Thatcher arrived back here today after a four-day visit to Israel.

She told newsmen before her departure from Tel Aviv that if elected prime minister she would support a solution to the Palestinian question based on implementation of Security Council resolution 242 "as originally intended."

She noted that this called for Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied, which would allow for minor adjustments to

Israel's borders.

Mrs. Thatcher said the visit to Israel had been important for her as she had been able to have informative talks with Israeli government leaders.

Pressed by newsmen to amplify her statement during a tour of the occupied Golan Heights, that a visit to the area showed that "There is all the difference in the world between seeing things on the map and seeing them on the ground." She said she could now understand the important strategic value of the area to Israel.



ARRESTED. — Deposed Argentine President Isabel Peron (left in photo) meets with a U.N. delegation just before the army took over Wednesday morning. Reports say that Mrs. Peron was flown to a mountain resort in Southern Argentina. (AP wirephoto).

French display latest arms to Gamassi

PARIS, March 24 (R) — France today displayed its latest military jets to an Egyptian military mission.

It put the Mirage 111 interceptor aircraft through its paces for Egypt's Deputy Premier and War Minister, General Abdul - Ghani Gamassi.

The general was also inspecting the Mirage F-1, the Franco-German Alpha jet trainer and the Transal transporter.

Egypt is seeking to diversify its sources for arms after its rift with the Soviet Union, which had been its main supplier.

Gamassi is also discussing an Egyptian project, backed by Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, to build its own jet and missile industry.

After the flight demonstrations at the southern military base at Orange, General Gamassi visited the main operational centre of France's nuclear strike force on the nearby plateau D'Albion.

W. German trade surplus amounts to 2.200m marks

WIESBADEN, West Germany, March 24, (AFP). — West Germany recorded a trade surplus of 2,200 million marks in February slightly down on the January level of 2,500 million, the Federal Office of Statistics said here yesterday.

A year earlier, the surplus stood at 3,500 million marks.

The office said the trade surplus for the first two months of the year was sharply down, from last year's level at 4,700 million marks against 7,100 millions.

Gromyko, Callaghan en ME, detente, Rhodesia talk

LONDON, March 24, (R). — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko tonight concluded three days of formal talks with British Ministers with a discussion in depth of Middle and Southern Africa problems.

African summit discusses Rhodesia

LUSAKA, March 24, (R) — The leaders of four black Africa countries began a meeting here today on the Rhodesian crisis.

The meeting follows the breakdown of negotiations in Rhodesia between Prime Minister Ian Smith and African Nationalist Joshua Nkomo.

Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Samora Machel of Mozambique and Seretse Khama of Botswana flew here for the summit with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

The breakdown of the talks in Rhodesia and the continuing crisis there hinge on African demands for majority rule.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, an African nationalist leader who opposed the talks in Salisbury, arrived in Lusaka this morning with president Nyerere from Dar Es Salaam.

A Zambian presidential spokesman said Mr. Nkomo was due to fly to Lusaka later today from Salisbury, the Rhodesian capital.

It was not immediately clear at what stage bishop Muzorewa and Mr. Nkomo would be called into the talks; but their presence here together could mean efforts will be made to fuse their estranged factions of the African National Council (ANC).

Mr. Callaghan today told reporters that Britain offered the Union credit of near million to enable it to contracts to British and

Mr. Wilson also pointed out Britain was determined to build a leading and positive building detente.

Mr. Gromyko, who leave London for Moscow tomorrow, gave a dinner to British hosts.

Hopes fade for Lebanon ceasefire

(Continued from page 1) left leader Kamal Junblatt, militia men of the Islamic Progressive Union, backed up by dissident Lebanese Arab Army troops, were trying to crush troops loyal to President Franjeh and push into the mountain Christian strongholds, the reports said.

The loyalists were replying from artillery batteries mainly in Beit Mery atop the strategic hills. These positions allowed them to defend the presidential palace at Baabda (in the Beirut suburbs) and to block the attempted Progressive push, sources added.

The presidential palace is a main objective for the leftist forces and the area around the palace was, last night, the target for the first time of some 15 mortar bombs, reports said. None of them struck the palace itself.

Meanwhile in the north of the country the military situation appeared serious around Zghorta, the birthplace of President Franjeh, where fighting was

raging today, reports reaching here said.

In the west, shelling of the area by the right-wing Phalangist militia had slackened off, reports said.

Mr. Junblatt several days ago spoke of a "global military plan which had to be achieved." He also claimed his forces had sufficient military fire-power to block any attempt at partition.

The situation in Beirut itself today seemed less serious. While fighting was going on in several areas of the city the basic

positions remained unchanged.

Heaviest fighting was still around the big hotels along the sea front where, after four days of combats, the frontline was established some 300 metres east of the Holiday Inn hotel.

Today the Phalangists still held the Hilton hotel, situated on the new front-line, but Mou-rabitoun (pro-Nasser independent) sources said they were besieged there.

The entire hotel area along the sea front was today under continuous mortar fire.

Scranton Security Council speech draws Israeli ire

(Continued from page 1) Israeli Representative Chaim Herzog declined any immediate comment, saying he wanted to study the text first.

In an unusual act of courtesy, Mr. Scranton repeated in the Council an apology he said he had already made to the Egyptian Ambassador for having been unable to stay to hear his speech the previous day.

He said he would try to be present for all the other speeches and invited any of those

seated around the Council table to talk with him privately and give their views on the Middle East.

Among those seated at the Council table was Mr. Zuhdi Tarazi, representative of the PLO with which the U.S. has no official dealings.

In Washington today, presidential spokesman Ron Nessen

Ali Afana finally laid to rest

(Continued from page 1) religious fanatics who do not have the spiritual vision to understand either the true interests of Israel or the legitimate needs of the Arabs."

Labour member Yossi Sardi called for self-determination for the West Bank Arabs. Former Defence Minister Moshe Dayan said today that Israel should review its policies towards the occupied West Bank — but put down Arab resistance with a firm hand.

Talking to newsmen before leaving for a Bermuda lecture tour, General Dayan said the government must make its attitude clear towards settlement in the occupied areas.

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices managed another strong and broad advance Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange where the Industrial Average erupted through the 1,000 level and closed at 1,009.21 following a 14-point gain. Trading was very active. American investors are apparently very enthusiastic about the economic recovery and additional buyers moved in today when the average, sharply higher at the opening, kept on advancing without hesitation beyond 1,000. The Dow Jones had closed above that "psychological" level on March 11 (for the first time in more than three years) but had then encountered stiff resistance under the pressure of profit taking and gone back to 970. Advances outnumbered declines by a wide margin: 1,068 to 453, with 365 issues unchanged at the close. Blue chip and glamour issues were again very strong, along with oil stocks where Exxon gained more than 2 points. Department store, pharmaceutical, chemical and aluminium issues were also very strong. Most other groups closed on a steady tone. Gold mines, steel producers and railways, however, took fractional losses while computers were mixed with Burroughs down 3-7/8 at the close.

At the close the Industrial Average shows at 1,009.21, a gain of 13.78 points; Transp. at 209.78 a gain of 1.54; Utilities at 87.20 a gain of 0.06. 32,610,000 shares changed hands of which 4,820,000 during the last hour.

Argentine army takes over

(Continued from page 1) union leaders.

A provisional cabinet consisting solely of generals and admirals was formed following the military coup.

The cabinet was entrusted with continuing government action during a military period, pending the appointment of definitive ministers, a junta spokesman said.

The military period might be short depending on evolution of the situation, said spokesman Luis Jorge Arigotti, a navy captain.

The new rulers announced that military forces were in control of the whole of Argentina and said that public services were functioning normally.

At the same time, they banned all air, sea and river transport throughout the country.

Press censorship was immediately implemented, public meetings were banned and emergency court martials were set up to immediately try anybody opposing the new regime by violent means.

A number of people were arrested, including Mrs. Peron's private secretary Julio Gonzales and the head of her personal guard Edgardo Luigi, who were being held at Buenos Aires airport, an official communique said.

The junta also appealed for workers and labour leaders to settle their problems by peaceful means, and declared that all private and public industries were now considered to be of military interest.

In an apparent reference to the call for a general strike, the military rulers appealed for support from the people, assuring them that the coup was not directed against any particular political or social sector.

The coup had been expected for a long time, but when it came, it came swiftly, putting an end to a presidency stained by steadily-worsening and apparently insurmountable social and economic problems.

The coup got underway shortly after an emergency cabinet meeting at the presidential palace broke up at half past midnight.

Ministers were just leaving the palace and telling newsmen that everything was normal when a military helicopter took off from the palace with Mrs. Peron inside.

Meanwhile the new rulers announced today they will introduce immediate economic measures to stimulate output and gradually control inflation, which has soared to about 475 per cent in the past 12 months.

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